Youth Barriers Eligibility Policy

"Requires Additional Assistance"

The Board defines "requires additional assistance" by the participant's inability to complete an education program, secure employment or hold employment on their own, without the help of others. The inability to complete an education program may be verified with educational transcripts, report cards, attendance records or other documentation that reflects poor grades and/or attendance including self-disclosure. The inability to secure employment may be verified by final paycheck stubs, the receipt of unemployment benefits and denied employment applications. The inability to hold employment may be documented using termination records and/or employment statements. To further define and identify this eligibility criteria:

A youth 16-24 years of age who has been or is at risk of becoming a statistic of any of the following:

- Children of incarcerated parents
- Adult legal system
- Juvenile legal system
- Substance abuse facility
- Second generation public assistance
- Having three or more jobs in the past six months
- Migrant youth or member of a migrant family
- Limited English proficiency
- Native American
- Family literacy problems

The documentation needed for each of the aforementioned elements may vary. Youth of incarcerated parents may provide legal paperwork that lists their parents name and their own birth certificate as proof. Youth who are a part of the Adult or Juvenile legal system may provide documentation from the court system, probation & parole, their attorney, judge or other official entity that collaborates their status. Those who are part of a substance abuse facility may provide documentation from the facility. Those who are second generation public assistance may provide proof from the Division of Social Services of their parent's public assistance. Youth with chronic job loss over the past six months may

provide check stubs from each employer and/or employer's contact information as verification. Migrant Youth or members of migrant families can provide information that reflects their country of origin and their current placement. Youth with limited English proficiency may provide an assessment or documentation from a social service agency or English as a Second Language (ESOL) instructor. Native Americans may provide a birth certificate and/or other official documentation that verifies their race. Finally, family literacy problems may be documented with transcripts, social service documentation or other official documentation that speaks specifically to the family literacy problems.

As a last resort, documentation of the aforementioned elements may be made via a signed applicant statement that acknowledges and attests to the specific criteria

WIOA section 129(a)(1)(C)(VII) establishes that an eligibility criteria for In-School Youth (ISY) is "an individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment." Please explain how the Board will define, identify, document, and serve youth participants meeting this eligibility criteria.

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A youth 14-21 years of age who has been or is at risk of becoming a statistic of any of the following:

- Children of incarcerated parents
- Juvenile legal system
- Adult legal system
- Substance abuse facility

- Second generation public assistance
- Having three or more jobs in the past six months
- Migrant youth or member of a migrant family
- Limited English proficiency
- Native American
- Family literacy problems
- Has experienced either truancy or chronic behavior, attendance problems or repeated suspensions from an educational facility or employment

The documentation needed for each of the aforementioned elements may vary. Youth of incarcerated parents may provide legal paperwork that lists their parents name and their own birth certificate as proof. Youth who are a part of the Adult or Juvenile legal system may provide documentation from the court system, probation & parole, their attorney, judge or other official entity that collaborates their status. Those who are part of a substance abuse facility may provide documentation from the facility. Those who are second generation public assistance may provide proof from the Division of Social Services of their parent's public assistance. Youth with chronic job loss over the past six months may provide check stubs from each employer and/or employer's contact information as verification. Migrant Youth or members of migrant families can provide information that reflects their country of origin and their current placement. Youth with limited English proficiency may provide an assessment or documentation from a social service agency or English as a Second Language (ESOL) instructor. Native Americans may provide a birth certificate and/or other official documentation that verifies their race. Finally, family literacy problems may be documented with transcripts, social service documentation or other official documentation that speaks specifically to the family literacy problems. Truancy, chronic behavior, attendance problems and repeated suspensions may be verified verbally or in writing by the educational institution or employer.

As a last resort, documentation of the aforementioned elements may be made via a signed applicant statement that acknowledges and attests to the specific criteria